

# The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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No. 5

## WIFE AND INDIAN TAKEN

Year's Pursuit Ends in Arrest of Couple.

Woman Says Indian Was Her First Husband and Loathes Pursuer.

St. Paul, Minn., August 12.—Mrs. J. F. Bradford and H. M. Cherron were arrested here a few days ago by detective Fred Turner on a complaint made by J. F. Bradford of Medicine Hat, Canada. Both the man and woman arrested are said to be half-breed Indians. Bradford is a reputed millionaire ranchman and also president of the Federal Oil and Gas Company of Calgary. There are several interesting features to the case, including the existence of a couple of children of the women, about the possession of whom there is a contest. Mrs. Bradford is outspoken in her preference for Cherron and says he was her first husband.

The arrest of the two at a house on Williams street after a pursuit lasting for nearly a year is the sequel to a tangled love affair which began when the woman was but 16 years old and when both she and Cherron were residents of Stillwater, Minn.

The latest chapter in the strange romance was written on the police blotters after Mr. Bradford, with the aid of detectives, had located the woman and her former husband and pleaded with her to return to his ranch home, but without success. Two children, one said to be about 12 and the other 7 years old, are involved in the case. They have not yet been found by the detectives, but Mr. Bradford expects to get possession of them and take them back to Calgary. Mrs. Bradford says that the children are the result of her marriage to Cherron when she was but 16 years old.

According to the police Bradford has been seeking his wife and Cherron in St. Paul for several days. They were traced to Minneapolis and from there to a flat on Jay street in St. Paul. They left this flat and went to a house on Williams street, where they were arrested by the city detective. Detectives are now looking for the daughter, who is said to be with friends of the mother in Minneapolis.

Both Cherron and the woman appeared in Police Court and entered technical pleas of not guilty.

Mrs. Bradford and Cherron told conflicting stories of their exploits when seen at the police station.

"I left this man Bradford," said the woman, "nearly a year ago because he was cruel and abusive and made fun of me before the relatives and members of his family."

"He doesn't live in Calgary, but in Medicine Hat. They say he is rich, but that isn't so. He'd be a poor man if he paid his debts."

Mrs. Bradford is a tall, muscular woman, and claims to be a half-breed Indian. She denied that Cherron was an Indian. When seen in the matron quarters of the station she was dressed in a rather expensive blue suit, which appeared to be of silk. She talked at first with comparative freedom.

"Cherron was my first husband," she said. "I married him when I was 16 years old and we have two children. Part of this trouble is over the children. Bradford wants to get them, but he'll have a hard time doing it. I dare him to find them. If I had given them up and gone back to him there wouldn't have been an arrest. But I would rather go to jail than live with him again. I never intend to go back to Medicine Hat."

"If any one says that I was driving with Cherron unlawfully it's a lie. I was hired by him as his housekeeper. When I was over in Minneapolis I worked out and got paid for it. I can tell who I worked for."

Mrs. Bradford was asked to tell just how Bradford abused her.

"Well, he came in and tried to beat me once, but he wasn't big enough, and it ended with me pulling a gun on him."

Mrs. Bradford said that she has been married three times, but declined to say who the other men besides Cherron and Bradford was. She

appears to be about 30 years old. She claims that her daughter, who was with her in Minneapolis, is 7 years old, instead of 12, and that there is a son.

Cherron was seen in the men's quarters after the Bertillon photographer had finished with him. He looked like a half-caste Indian, and exhibited an Indian's reluctance about talking.

### Webb Law Held Invalid.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 8.—The Webb-Kenyon law, prohibiting the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" States is unconstitutional in the opinion of State District Judge F. M. Hunter, given in a decision to-day.

The action was started by several express companies, who were attacked by State officials because they shipped liquor to dry counties from Illinois and Missouri. One suit was started here and another at Centerville, but the actions were joined in court.

The express companies held the law was void because it delegated authority from Congress to the States to regulate interstate commerce in liquor power Judge Hunter says belongs to Congress alone and cannot be delegated.

### Twenty Dollars in Gold.

Will be given by W. E. Ellis, the produce merchant of Hartford, at the Ohio County Fair, for best saddle and harness horse, either sex, any age, fed on Arab Horse Feed bought of him. Must enter contest by September 1, 1913. First prize is \$15.00, second best, \$5.00.

## CANDY AND FILES SENT PRISONER

Jail Delivery At Madisonville.

Woman is arrested Charged With Sending Files to the Prisoner.

The Madisonville Hustler Tuesday said:

Two steel files, neatly resting between a false bottom of a box of candy, failed to reach H. C. Barbour, lingering in the county jail, awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny, due to the close observation of Will Miller, who is connected with the jail, and the escape so carefully planned by the prisoner is off, for the time being, any way. Mrs. Lum Adcock is out on a bond of \$300, charged with sending the files to Barbour.

Saturday afternoon the postman delivered a small box, addressed to Barbour, care the jail. The mail was delivered to Will Miller, and as he had been suspicious of his prisoner for some time, he took the box and went to the cell of Barbour, telling him that he had a package for him, but that he desired to examine it before he took charge of it. Barbour readily consented to this, but became very nervous as the official began to unwrap the box. A neat box of candy was the result of the officer's investigation. This was removed from the box, but the bottom looked suspicious to him, and another thing, after the candy was removed, the weight of the box still seemed unusually heavy. A closer examination revealed the fact that a second bottom had been placed in the box, securely glued about the edges. This was removed and underneath it was two steel files, of the best make, securely sewed to the false bottom. No one was more surprised at this discovery than was the prisoner, according to his action. The officer took charge of the files and the prisoner was allowed to enjoy the candy.

A long letter (27 pages) was received by the prisoner Saturday afternoon, with no name signed to it, but in the letter the writer intimated that the prisoner would "find what he wanted in the box" sent that day. The letter was a very affectionate one, according to the officers who read it.

Mrs. Lum Adcock, who it is said was living with Barbour at the time of his last arrest in Indiana, and who has been living near town, was arrested late Saturday night on a charge of having sent the files to Barbour. She was brought to town and her bond placed at \$500, which she gave, her trial being set for Monday morning. When the case was called her attorneys waived an examining trial and the prisoner was held to await the action of the grand jury, her bond being placed at \$300 which she gave.

A second letter, in the same handwriting, was received by Barbour Monday morning. This letter was also written Saturday, and the prisoner was consigned for allowing the officers to bring him back to Madisonville, it is said.

It is understood that Mrs. Adcock denies any knowledge of the box of candy or of the files sent to Barbour, and stoutly denied her guilt.

Will Miller made a round of the local hardware stores here Monday morning to ascertain whether the files were bought here or not and found that they were not. He telephoned to the hardware men at Earlinton and Mr. Whitford of that city, said he sold two files to Mrs. Adcock Friday afternoon.

### No Consumers Without Producers

On this side of the line we have the doctrine laid down by the Democrats that virtually nothing is to be considered but the interests of the consumer. It is overlooked that these cannot well be consumers until there are producers. There will not be money to buy goods until there are wages paid for labor.

All that is ignored by Democrats, as it always has been, and it is assumed, in some way never pointed out, wages will be abundant even when industry is thrown flat by a policy which deliberately lets in foreign competition.—Buffalo News.

### Coming!

The Ohio County Fair, Sept. 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1913. Now is the opportune time to commence preparing your stock. Don't put it off. You can not feed them on any better feed than Arab Horse Feed, sold by W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

St. 6.

## PIONEER MISSIONS' POWER STILL FELT

Influence Great Upon Habits of Redmen.

Arkansas Once Claimed What Is Now Part of the State of Oklahoma.

Tablequah, Ok., August 12.—A considerable portion of what is now Oklahoma was once claimed by the State of Arkansas, the latter erecting a local county government. It was known as Lovely County, and its northwest corner was in section 1, township 23 north, range 18 east. From that point the line ran south to Red River, and all east of this line to Arkansas was Lovely County. This northwest corner is now the northwest corner of Mayes County. The legislative act creating Lovely County was passed October 13, 1827.

A county seat, to which was given the name Nicksville, was laid out on Sashaw Creek, where Dwight Mission was then situated. The first and only county officers were James W. Bates, county judge; Thomas Moore, sheriff, and John Dillon, county clerk. Lovely County was in existence one year and four days, when it was abolished in conformity to a treaty between the Cherokee Nation and the United States Government. In this treaty the lines of the old Cherokee Nation were more accurately defined, as was the boundary of the Cherokee Outlet, later known as the Cherokee Strip and "No Man's Land."

At Dwight Mission, or Nicksville, during the life of Lovely County, was held the first Protestant conference in what is now the State of Oklahoma. Its session continued from November 2 to 7, 1823, and began at 5:15 o'clock each morning and closed at 9 o'clock each evening. The moderator was Rev. Benton Pixley, who was in charge of Harmony Mission, on the Marais des Cygnes, in Missouri. Two Oklahoma missions, Union and Dwight, were represented. The scribe was Rev. Mr. Chapman.

These two missions exerted a widespread influence for good in the Indian country. In 1835 Rev. S. A. Worcester established a printing press at Union Mission, and from that press in the same year was issued the first copy of the Cherokee Almanac. A year later Mr. Worcester moved the plant to Park Hill, later the home of John Ross, the renowned chief of the Cherokees, and for twenty-four years continued to publish the almanac at that place. Numerous tracts and missionary periodicals in the Cherokee language were distributed from this press.

For a number of years in the early part of the nineteenth century friendship between the Cherokees and the Creeks was strained. Part of the land ceded by the United States Government to the Cherokees in 1828 had been ceded to the Creeks in 1827-28, and many disputes arose between the two tribes concerning boundaries. A more definite boundary treaty was made by the Federal Government at Fort Gibson, February 14, 1833, a year after Cantonment Gibson had been changed to Fort Gibson.

A number of Osage Indian towns had been established in this territory which the government gave to the Cherokees, and a bitter feud existed between the two tribes for many years, due in large measure to differences in manners and customs. The Cherokees had supreme contempt for the Osages, as the latter now have for the Greeks. The Osages disliked negroes, which the Greeks held as slaves and the Osages were fond of calling the Greeks "nigger Indians." Black Dog, one of the ablest Osage chiefs, established the town of Possum, on the present site of Claremore, where Black Dog's remains were buried. Six miles distant was the tribal town of Black Dog, near the present site of Saseyah, and also near Claremore Mound, the latter named in honor of the great war chief of the Osages, Black Dog.

In Claremore was probably the first trading post in Indian Territory, if not in the entire Oklahoma country. It was established in 1796, on Grande River, by Pierre Chouteau, for the purpose of trading with the Osages. It was occupied long after the Cherokee entered the country. There are

numerous descendants of the Cherokees in Oklahoma, especially in Nowata County, and all are proud of their lineage. They spell their name "Chouteau," not "Choteau."

### Women Rebuke Policeman Who Saves Their Lives.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9.—Prompt action by Patrolman Metcalf in hurling a bucket of water on a burning motor car early to-day probably saved the lives of its six occupants, but brought condemnation upon the officer from women members of the party because their gowns were bespattered.

From alighted cigar stump, thrown into the folds of the canvas top, a blaze suddenly sprang from the speeding car. There was a series of feminine screams. The patrolman, a half block away, saw the flaming car, rushed into an all-night restaurant and seized a bucket of water. In the tonneau sat two women, and water thrown from the policeman's bucket bespattered their clothing.

"You awkward thing, you didn't think I was on fire, did you?" exclaimed one of the women.

"I should say that was awkward," broke in second feminine occupant. Before the officer could recover from his astonishment the car sped away.

### Marriage License.

J. M. Paris, and Erman L. Harris, route 3, Hartford.

Roscoe Pirtle and Annie Miller, of Cromwell.

I. M. Young, Narrows, and Willie E. Grant, Barretts Ferry.

## CALLS TARIFF BILL "HELL FOR FARMER"

His Products Unprotected But His Purchase Taxed, Warren Declares.

"According to the declaration of one of our great war leaders, 'war is hell,'" said Senator Warren in a speech discussing the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill.

"This never has been denied, and therefore I beg the liberty of saying that this bill is to be indeed hell, so far as the farmer of the Northwest is concerned.

"About everything he has to sell, the use of his capital and his labor, and the product of both with but few exceptions must meet the competition of the world with its cheap, penniless, pauper labor, while everything he has to buy, barring certain purchases, is taxed."

Alluding to the declarations of the Democrats that the Republican Senate leaders through their tariff speeches were trying to bring on a panic, Senator Warren said:

"Sometimes when one doubts the successful outcome to a proposed enterprise or policy, he throws out hedges in the way of strawmen or bogeymen, laying the blame beforehand on the other fellow for what he fears might happen to his policy. Can it be possible that our Democratic friends are thus hedging?"

### Card from Mr. Brown.

Hartford, Ky., Aug. 9, 1913.

To the Republicans of Ohio Co.

Greetings:

I desire to take this method and opportunity of thanking my many friends of Ohio county who so faithfully stood to me and supported me in the recent Primary in my race for the Republican nomination for Assessor of the County. I was defeated by a small majority and although defeated, I am still a Republican and will give my successful opponent my warmest support. To those who favored any one of my opponents I have nothing but kind feelings.

Again thanking sincerely those who supported and worked for me, and with the best wishes for the success of the Republican ticket this fall, I am,

Very sincerely,

G. WILL BROWN.

(Advertisement.)

### MT. ZION.

Aug. 12.—Health is good in this community at this writing.

We are enjoying a good rain at this time.

The creek is half bank full of water.

Our Sunday school at this place is getting along nicely.

Aunt Sarah Jarnigan dined at Mrs. W. F. Sandefur's Sunday last.

SEP T. WILLIAMS.

(Advertisement.)

## AUTO PARTY

## FIRED UPON

Near Central City Saturday Night.

Woman Seriously Wounded, and Coal Miner Is Placed Behind Bars.

Central City, Ky., Aug. 11.—The Central City jail was being guarded last night for the purpose of protecting Sam Nicholls, a white coal miner, both from his friends and his enemies. There was considerable talk of mobbing Nicholls on the streets Sunday, and there were also rumors that his friends would try to get him out, but no trouble occurred.

Saturday night Nicholls and ten companions came to Central City from their homes at Hillside, three miles away, and began drinking. As they started home an automobile passed them in the suburbs of the city. Nicholls pulled two pistols and flourished them at the chauffeur, and when the latter drove on Nicholls fired two shots into the auto party. One shot went directly through the body of Mrs. W. M. Houston, who held a baby in her arms. A shift from the left arm to the right a few moments previously saved the baby's life, as the bullet came out at the point where its head rested on Mrs. Houston's left breast. The second shot went through the coat sleeve of John Grigsby, who sat on the front seat of the car, causing a flesh wound.

Mrs. Houston was carried to a nearby residence and the Central City police were called. Chief Langley secured an automobile and hastened to the scene. He caught and searched Nicholls and all his companions without finding a weapon, but saw Nicholls dropping some cartridges from his pocket, and placed him and two Tucker brothers under arrest. Resistance was offered, but drawn revolvers cowed the disarmed men. Two pistols, identified as belonging to Nicholls, were found near the scene of the shooting, and then Nicholls confessed.

A reign of terror has been maintained along the Hillside road for several months. A few weeks ago John Martin, a Greenville young man, was shot while driving past Hillside in a buggy. Auto parties have been held up once or twice, and shooting on the highway has been frequent. It is the frequency of these occurrences which causes indignation to run so high in this vicinity.

Mrs. Houston is the wife of an official of the Gibraltar Coal Company, operating a half mile from Hillside. She is not thought to be fatally hurt, as the bullet missed her lung. Grigsby is also connected with the Gibraltar Coal Company. Supt. Smith, of the Gibraltar Company, and Mayor Woodburn, of Central City, offered rewards aggregating \$600 for the apprehension of the parties who did the shooting.

### Notice to Trustees.

Organization of Division Board of Trustees.

Division No. 1 at Barnett's Creek Church Monday, Aug. 25, 1913, 9 a. m.

Division No. 2, Fordsville school building Tuesday, 9 a. m.

Division No. 6, Centertown school building, Tuesday, 2 p. m.

Division No. 3, Dundee Bank building, Wednesday,

# ALIVE AND KICKING

Jabez Thorpe's Manipulation of Real Affection for the Deserving One.

By VICTOR REDCLIFFE.

"One foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel—that's Jabez Thorpe, to my way of thinking."

"Exactly my opinion. A man of his age crossing the ocean! Never was a hundred miles away from his own hearthstone before. It's a terrible risk he is taking!"

Then the gossiping neighbors of the reputed wealthy proprietor of Thorpe Farm. It was an echo of the current chatter of the village. When hard-faced, miserly old Jabez Thorpe announced that he was going to England to settle the estate of a distant relative, it had been a nine days' wonder. It had been reported that the interest of old Jabez in the estate was uncertain. He was a fighter, however, and strenuously declared that he was going to see it that he got his rights.

Thorpe Farm was not the pleasantest place in the world. It had a pretty fair house on it, but poorly furnished. As Thorpe grew older he had enclosed three acres near the house, and rented out the rest of his land.

Ten years previous he had adopted the child of a second cousin, Nellie Thorpe. She had grown into his life more of a comfort, guide and support than he realized. It was when he came to give up to Nellie the entire charge of his business during his absence, that he began to understand how much he depended on her. If Nellie felt that he was loading down upon her a vast responsibility, she reflected upon the gratitude she owed him. Jabez Thorpe had given her a shelter when she was homeless, and she took up her new duties seriously, but with her bright little heart full of confidence and cheer.

"It is not so hard as I fancied," Nellie wrote to Evan Pearson, her



Asleep With His Feet on the Table.

lover, who was filling a clerkship in another town. "A sister of the man who runs the west farm is seeking to restore her broken health through sunbathing, garden work and good food. She helps me with the milking and chickens, daytime, and stays at the family old homestead nights. Uncle Jabez does not know that I am keeping right on with my little business. I want to prove to him what a busy housekeeper I am when he returns. Besides that, I must fit myself for our own home—long, long ahead, dear, but now to come if you long for it as I do."

Nellie's "business" was selling milk and eggs. Her exacting relative had cut her down to a minimum as to household expenses, but the economical little housekeeper had managed to save something even out of that. As to the eggs and milk, at the end of a month, Nellie's bookkeeping showed such splendid results that she worked with added pleasure and interest.

Then there was an interruption—sad, sudden and overwhelming. The steamer in which Abner Thorpe had sailed on his homeward trip was reported lost off the Canada coast. Only a few of the passengers had been saved. The name of Jabez Thorpe was not among the list. A week later it was generally accepted in the village that he had met a watery fate. Nellie went to her lawyer, who was a sensible, kind-hearted old man. He told Nellie to remain right at her post of duty. So far as he knew, no will had been left. This being true, the interest of kin would inherit. Nellie was not in that list, but he encouraged her to believe that the heirs would make some provision for her.

And then, much to the discomfort of Nellie, the heirs apparent began to arrive. There was the relict of a brother of Jabez Thorpe, in weeds, and always snuffing and pitying herself. There was a fantastic, fussy old maid cousin who entertained great hopes because Jabez Thorpe had once sent her a birthday gift. There was a callow youth studying for the bar, who claimed near relationship, and a vast store of knowledge as to the legal phases of the estate. There was a shiftless youth, besides, and all these glibbed themselves about the premises. For two days Nellie welcomed them. Then she thought the situation all over. She went modestly back home before them one morning.

"I have only the directions of the lawyer, Mr. Randall," she said, "as to going in charge here, but he has told

me to go right on doing my duty in Mr. Thorpe's interests until the estate is settled. Mr. Thorpe left me only enough money to cover the regular expenses, and I fear I cannot afford to entertain so much company."

Thereupon the lazy young man growled out something about negligently treatment, the lady in hysterics, and the fussy old maid flared up like an offended pussy cat. The young legal sprig walked out on his dignity. There was no dinner that day.

The tribe thereafter got their meals at the village hotel. They by no means deserted the old homestead, however. There was too much envy and suspicion among them for that. They watched one another as though afraid that some one was going to carry off the estate—house, farm and all.

Never would the faithful, persevering Nellie forget one bright afternoon as she went about the house attending to her manifold duties. The young limb of the law was smoking a pipe in the sitting room, the other male watcher of the slow development of the estate was asleep with his feet on the table. In the parlor the snuffing relict and the fussy old maid were chattering away like magpies, when Nellie heard a roar.

She dropped the plate she was holding, and it was smashed to smithereens at her feet. Then with a scream of delight she darted into the sitting room, gave one glance at a sturdy, wrathful figure filling the doorway, and bounded straight into the arms of Jabez Thorpe.

"Oh, uncle! uncle!" she cried. "I am so glad—so glad!"

"Yes, and the only one who is," replied the old man, as he placed a sheltering arm about her. "You young sprig of insolence!" he shouted at the astonished smoker, "out of here with that vile pipe of yours! Here, wake up and march!" he added, pulling the sleeper from his chair. "As to you, ladies," he sang out to the occupants of the parlor, "I've heard in the village of how you've all flocked here like a set of crows after a carcass. Well, old Jabez is alive and kicking, after all. And before the day is over he's going to save you the expense and trouble of coming to any more funerals by leaving what he's got, when he's ready to leave, to the only one among the crowd of you who is worth two pins—and that's Nellie."

It was after the disengaged, disappointed mob of fortune seekers had left that Nellie proudly exhibited her bookkeeping. It ended by the old man manifesting real affection for his loyal and faithful housekeeper in the words:

"You have proved what you are, dear child—true and good, with a heart of gold. We will have Evan Pearson down here Saturday evening, and make a new deal all around."

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Like a Thousand of Brick."

Years ago, in city and country, a common phrase to indicate retribution for wrong, real or fancied, was, "I'll come down on him like a thousand of brick," but this threat seems insignificant in the light of an assertion by Jefferson Middleton of the United States geological survey, that during the year 1912 more than a million thousand brick were used in Greater New York, and that nearly all were manufactured in the kilns along both sides of the lower Hudson river.

The total production in this region was 1,019,259,000, valued at \$5.74 a thousand, a total of \$5,850,770, as against 926,072,000, valued at \$5.09 a thousand in 1911, a total of \$4,717,633, making an increase of production in 1912 over that of 1911 of 92,187,000 brick and \$1,133,137 in value.

For several years before the use of cement or concrete in construction appeared to be displacing brick to some extent, but now according to Mr. Middleton, there is a distinct movement "back to brick," caused by large advertising by brickmakers, the failure of some concrete buildings and improvement in the quality of Hudson river brick.

That Was Mike, Sure Enough! Sometimes beggars make mistakes in their calls as the following incident shows.

By mistake a tramp knocked at a wayside cottage in Scotland inhabited by a policeman, and was astonished when that official answered the door himself. With evident alarm the man blurted out, "Does Mike So-and-so stay about here?"

"What is he like?" said the policeman, and receiving a very vague description in reply, he made pretense of going inside to ask his wife. Reappearing in a minute or so with his hand held behind his neck, he said: "Would you know Mike if you saw him?" "Yes," replied the tramp. "Is this anything like him?" asked the good-natured policeman, and he held out a substantial buttered scone. With a broad grin of relief and satisfaction the tramp said, "That's the very chap."

Surprised Her. The stout party had been in the bootshop for over an hour, and the patient shop assistant had half the shop down for her inspection. She found fault with them all, until his patience became quite exhausted.

"These should suit you," he said, taking another pair down as the last resource.

Still the lady was not satisfied. "I don't like this sort," she said; "they have a tendency to get wider when they are a bit old."

"Well, madam," retorted the exacting assistant, politely, "didn't you?"

## CARE OF THE CONSUMPTIVE

NOT DANGEROUS IN THE HOME IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE DISEASE.

Important Information Regarding the Proper Care of the Patient—The Use of Material Eating Utensils—Care of the Clothes.

The home care of the consumptive in the beginning stage, under the supervision of a doctor or a nurse, is not dangerous to the other members of the household. The germs of the disease are almost wholly thrown off in the discharges from the mouth and nose, and a uniformly careful collection and destruction of this material will prevent the spread of the germs through the house. The consumptive should spit in a paper box or cloth which can be burned. Paper napkins should be used instead of the ordinary cotton or linen handkerchiefs to wipe the nose and lips, and these napkins should be carefully burned. The consumptive should have his own set of dishes, which should be washed separately in boiling water. His bed and table linen should first be soaked in a disinfecting solution or boiled for half an hour before being washed with the rest of the family laundry. He should wash his hands carefully before and after eating. He should never cough without a paper napkin held to his mouth. He should never kiss another person. These are practically all of the precautions; but they are really so difficult to observe day in and day out that special sanitariums for the care of consumptives are almost essential.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

## ASHAMED!

Lots of people seem proud to have appendicitis or nervous trouble, because they think they are fashionable diseases, and are ashamed to be called consumptives because consumption is not fashionable. Feeling this way, they neglect diagnosis and medical care when they first detect the signs of consumption, thinking that, by simple neglect, the disease will disappear of itself. It is well within the truth to say that 5,000 lives are sacrificed annually in the United States through this false pride. The only thing to be ashamed of in having a case of tuberculosis in the family is the neglect of the disease and the consequent death of the sufferer; and such neglect deserves round censure because it will probably involve more than one person. Remember that an early diagnosis of consumption increases the chance of cure a thousand fold.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

## SMALL COUNTY HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR KENTUCKY



FULTON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, GROVERSVILLE, N.Y. This is a remodeled farmhouse. The entire cost, the small farm included, was about \$9,500. It provides accommodation for 13 incipient cases in wards and 4 advanced cases in separate rooms.

The law creating the Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission at the last legislature provides also a plan for the building of small hospitals throughout the state for the proper treatment of tuberculosis. The plan in brief is as follows: The Fiscal Court of any county may declare that county a district for the purpose of building a hospital. Or, by petition, the question may be submitted to a vote of the people at any regular election, and, if carried, it is then the duty of the Fiscal Court to declare the county a district. Any group of counties touching one another may declare themselves a single district for this purpose by a vote at any general election which carries in each of the counties involved. Then, under certain restrictions in the law, the State Commission names a considerable group of citizens, men and women, of the county or counties involved, from which group the judges of these counties name a District Board of Tuberculosis Hospital Trustees. This Board then asks of the Fiscal Court funds to be raised in the regular levy of taxes. From these funds a site is selected, subject to the approval of the State Commission, and then the Board proceeds to erect the hospital. The State Commission is given a very general oversight of the future activities of

the Board, and the construction and maintenance of the hospital. Patients are to be received from the district either free or for a weekly charge, according to their financial condition and the cost of maintenance not met by these charges must be paid by the district.

This is not so expensive a plan as it looks. After the construction of a reasonably substantial building for the purpose of administration, the cooking and serving of meals, and the housing of the nurses, the building or buildings for the actual housing of the consumptives can be more cheaply erected than those for any similar hospital purpose, because the patients are made to live and sleep in the open air, or on verandas; very small, cheaply constructed buildings are sufficient for the purpose. The whole campaign against tuberculosis is based, not on sympathy, but on economics. Practically all the sufferers are between the ages of 15 and 50, nearly all of them housewives or wage-earners, and many of them the parents of children. You can serve your community and insure yourself in no better way than by advocating the building of such an institution. Every cent it costs is more than returned by the distress it relieves and the poverty it prevents.

## REST!

If the doctor says "Tuberculosis," follow exactly his orders in regard to ventilation, food, exercise and rest. He knows better than you do. This is especially true in regard to the rest and exercise, which have to be carefully gauged for each patient and each stage of the disease. Until the disease is checked and marked improvement in general condition and increased weight are noticed, almost absolute rest is essential. The disease is one that destroys the tissues of the body and uses up its energy rapidly. If you persist in using up your energy by work and exercise, the body has nothing left to fight with. Beware what the family medical books prescribe in the way of exercise for consumptives. No one prescription will answer for all cases, and this may be the one where their general prescription will send you to the grave-yard. If your responsibilities seem to make absolute rest for two or three or four months impossible, just remember that the progress of the disease will soon force you to it without the hope of recovery.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

## DISPENSARIES!

A free dispensary is a place kept open certain hours of the week with a doctor and generally a nurse in attendance for the free examination of those who need its service. People of means ought to go to their physicians and pay the regular fee for such service. Inasmuch as physicians always render their services free to the needy anyway, they generally favor the dispensary as saving time. Sometimes these dispensaries, or clinics, are held for all diseases, and sometimes for especial classes of disease, such as tuberculosis, or hook worm, or diseases of the eye, or nose and throat. Such a dispensary is an advantage to the whole community. The needy feel less hesitation about going there when ill than about calling a physician; consequently maladies are often more quickly diagnosed and put under control, and the contagious diseases are then prevented from spreading. Especially in the case of consumption, it is easier to get an examination of the children of the family in a dispensary than it is at home. The accurate information which can be better secured and tabulated in a dispensary than elsewhere is of great service in any general campaign for public health. A free dispensary can be cheaply started and maintained, because physicians are always willing to give an hour or two of their time to that work. Are you ready to give a little of your money for it, in case one is started in your community?

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

## NERO, THE AVENGER

How Circus Lion Inflicted Just Retribution on a Cruel Trainer.

By SIGISMUND B. TAILER.

Nero had not been quite the same for several weeks. Signor Blanco, his trainer, had perceived nothing amiss, because his eyes had lost their keenness, and his brain had grown drowsy and bewildered. Nero obeyed as quickly as ever, but when he sprang, at the word of command, upon his pedestal, there was a slight quivering of his sides, a lashing of his tail, which would have told Blanco a story—once. But Blanco was mad with drink and jealousy of his young wife, Minetta.

Blanco watched her all the time, Giuseppe began to notice it. First he was indignant and thought of taxing Blanco with it. Then he waited, as is the Italian nature. No good, he knew, ever came out of evil.

Blanco drank constantly. Nero knew it. Nero was watching him as quietly as he watched Giuseppe. The climax was very near when Giuseppe saw Blanco strike Minetta through the open door of their tent.

He had been counting the receipts, but now he dropped these and, drawing his knife, rushed forward. But Blanco had gone into the lion house before he arrived. Blanco was training a new lion. Giuseppe must wait. Then he turned back, to see Minetta, scarlet, with a white weal across her face, waiting for him.

"I saw him!"—stammered Giuseppe.

"Yes, I saw you, too," she answered.

"When he struck me this time, Giuseppe, I knew that I loved him no longer. He is a—"

"He is devil!" shouted the young man, fingering his blade. "Minetta!"

They looked at one another and fell into each other's arms. They knew now that their two years had been fruitless; they would always love one another.

"Giuseppe, you must go." Minetta sobbed at length. "Go now, before sin come upon us."

Giuseppe fought the hardest battle of his life that moment. At last he conquered: raising Minetta's hand to his lips he walked slowly back to the collection box. He would leave that afternoon; he would never see Minetta again.

Minetta went into the lion house presently. Blanco, who seemed particularly amiable, called her into the cage. She was not loath to go; she was a better trainer than he.

Blanco caught his wife by the arm.

"Minetta—dear Minetta," he said, smiling like a devil; "I saw what happened five minutes ago. Kneel down, Minetta, and pray."

Minetta kneeled down and prayed, because she was docile and it seemed the only thing that she could do.

Blanco stepped toward Nero and cut him savagely across the loins. The cat leaped from his pedestal and crouched, snarling, in a corner. Blanco stepped back toward the half-open door. He took his eyes from Nero. He knew that he could reach the door and close it on his wife before Nero could spring.

He leaped for the door, tripped, and stumbled. He had fallen upon Minetta's whip, which she had cast aside. He strode wildly to rise. He saw a great shape darken the daylight over him.

It was Minetta's scream that called Giuseppe from the collection box. When he arrived he saw her beating with her little fists on Nero's face, while the lion blinked and snarled over the body of Blanco.

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

dignantly he struck her in the face. Giuseppe saw the bruise.

"You have hurt yourself, Minetta!" he exclaimed. "What have you done? Did you fall?"

"Yes, I fell downstairs," sobbed Minetta, shamefacedly. If she had been a little older she might not have been so frightened. But Blanco was all in the world to her; bad as the man was, she loved him because she had given herself to him.

Blanco watched her all the time, Giuseppe began to notice it. First he was indignant and thought of taxing Blanco with it. Then he waited, as is the Italian nature. No good, he knew, ever came out of evil.

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## A MAN OF SYSTEM

Discipline Was His Rule, but One Can't Prevent Young Folks Being Natural.

By ALVAH JORDAN GARTH.

"You are a pretty hard old taskmaster, Adam Brill, and you can't make babies of your children forever."

"I'm a man of system, Asa Dunn. I bring my children up on a strict, right basis, and if anybody wants to dispute it, I'm here to protect my methods—not forgetting that man and boy, for forty years, I have been the champion wrestler, boxer and sprinter of the county," and the speaker put up a sample arm that a blacksmith might have envied.

"No, no, friend Adam!" laughed his nearest neighbor, retreating promptly. "None of that for me! I know your prowess too well. Only I think you draw the line too tight with those two children of yours. Not but that both are the finest in the town. Morton is a model young man, and as to Luella, I envy the man who gets her for a wife."

"That will be some time ahead, if I have anything to say about it," declared the stalwart parent. "They have been motherless since they were very young, and I've felt a double responsibility in bringing them up right. Discipline and system have been my rule. It's going to continue until Morton is twenty-one—why, say, that's tomorrow!" exclaimed Brill, "and I came near forgetting—"

"What?" inquired Dunn, but Adam Brill was on his way and chuckling in his grim way to himself. He knew well enough "what"—and so did bright, lively Morton, his son. The old man, however, did not hear the brief soliloquy of the man he had just left to the effect that, "You can't help young folks from being natural, no matter how hard you try."

It was the twenty-first birthday of Morton Brill tomorrow, sure enough, and his father recalled it half with sadness, partly with a comical look



Adam Brill Was on His Way.

on his face, as if it revived some whimsy that pleased him. Ever since Morton was fifteen years of age, Adam Brill had put in force an iron-clad regulation of his own fierce tempered sire. Exactly one minute before the midnight hour he had made his son remove his coat. Regularly he had administered the strap—the strokes corresponding to the years attained. Then, when the performance was over, he would place in the hands of the lad exactly as many bright silver dollars as he was old.

"The last time!" ruminated the obstinate old fellow, as he reached home and removed from a drawer in a kitchen cabinet the time-honored strap of castigation. Many a time had Morton thought of stealing it, of running away from home to evade the annual castigation. A thought of the money reward following the whipping, however, had kept him in line.

"Last time!" soliloquized Brill. "Well, in a way I'm glad of it. This little reminder, though, has probably kept him the clean, honest lad that he is. Now he's a man, and a good one. Only Luella left, and in another year she will be of age. I declare, how time rolls on!"

At nine o'clock that night Luella came into the house from the garden, where her unsuspecting father supposed she had been with some girl friends. Her fair peachblow face was deliciously conscious and flushed, but Adam Brill attributed that to the exercise of play or walking. Luella retired to her room. The old man glanced at the clock, placed the strap over the back of a chair, took off his coat and went out into the garden.

"I told Morton to be here at nine o'clock sharp," grumbled the old man, "and it's after ten now. I wanted to give him a final lecture before I gave him his last whipping. I suppose the rascal is keeping out of the way purposely, when I intended to make him a double present this time."

Brill strolled out into the garden. As he neared the little summer house he chanced to glance up at the window of Luella's room. He was in time to see his daughter's head instantly disappear. Then as he entered the summer house he ran straight into some one.

"You, Morton!" he cried, grabbing the figure. "Stealing out of the way, eh? No, you don't! I thought you was too wise to fancy your dad couldn't handle you, old as he is."

In one instant the athletic blood of the old man was on fire. His captive had resisted his iron grasp. Then with a superb clutch he had his adversary on equal terms. Back and forth the contestants moved in a wrestling bout such as Adam Brill had not enjoyed for many a year. And then, breathless, astonished, for the first time in his proud career worsted by an opponent fully worthy of his skill, Adam Brill was tripped and sent hurtling five feet away upon the soft grass, prostrate.

"You've done it, Morton," he chuckled, "and I'm proud of you!"

"I am not Morton," interrupted a calm, even voice.

"Eh!" ejaculated Adam Brill, arising to his feet in wonder and staring strangely at an utter stranger. "Who are you then?"

"A respectable college graduate," was the evasive reply.

"Should think so, and you've got a new wrestling trick I'll give you ten dollars to teach me."

"Tomorrow!" laughed the stranger, gaily, gave a run, a leap and was over the rear fence and out of sight in a twinkling.

"Well, I never!" gasped the old man. "There's some mystery about this, but the fellow is a good one. To think of it—never beaten at my own game before!"

Adam Brill returned to the kitchen. His defeat had set him thinking, and had exhausted his vitality a trifle. It made him realize that he "was not as young as he used to be." He fell asleep, to awaken and find his son seated in a chair opposite to him.

"Hell! Been asleep, have I?" exclaimed the old man. "On hand and waiting for the annual, eh, son?"

"Not this time, father. You've overslept," and Morton pointed to the kitchen clock. "It's ten minutes after twelve, I'm of age, and we'll just shake hands and call it square."

"Cheated out of my regular pleasure, eh?" stormed the old man, in a pretended rage. "Well, I won't be mean. Here's your present," and he extended a clinking bag. "Forty-two dollars, and when you get ready to settle down come to me for more."

"Why, father," admitted young Brill a little confusedly, "I'm ready right now. Myra Walcott has been waiting for me for over a year, and—you won't object!"

"Seeing as you are your own master, I don't see how I can interfere," answered the father.

"And, father—"

"Well?"

"A young man was here tonight—I met him and he told me about it. You had a bout in the garden."

"Eh? Who is he?" challenged the father, sharply.

"Clyde Worthington, as fine a young fellow as you need to know. He's coming here again tomorrow."

"Yes, to teach me that double elbow clutch of his!" cried old Brill, eagerly.

"Yes, and to ask you for sister's hand in marriage."

Adam Brill stormed, and fumed, but Clyde Worthington made no fine impression when he called the next day that there was a double wedding in the old Brill homestead.

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

### Women's Long Service.

The only woman lighthousekeeper in England, Mrs. Joyson, kept her last watch, the other night at Hale, on the banks of the Mersey. She is known as "the heroine of the Mersey." For twenty years she has lived in the lighthouse, and for four years, since the death of her husband, she has been the official keeper. "My life has not been an unhappy one here," said Mrs. Joyson, "and it is a wrench to go."

I am giving up the appointment for the sake of my children, who wish to live at Stockton. The commissioner has tried several times to persuade me to stay. He told me only the other day, "You are leaving with honor."

When my husband died in the lighthouse, I took up the duty on three months' trial, and have continued till now. I have done duty for three and a half hours before and after high tide, and have to keep the light burning at night time, and the fog bell ringing if necessary. On several occasions I have rung the bell for the whole seven hours. Once we had nearly a fortnight of fog, but I got through it all right."

### Interrupted Funeral.

A funeral at Hampstead (Middlesex) cemetery was delayed by an extraordinary incident, a few days ago.

Just as the procession was entering the gates, a bulldog leaped at one of the horses drawing the hearse, and seizing it by the leg, brought it heavily to the ground. The dog then shifted its grip, biting the horse in several places about the front of the body, and finally fastened its teeth in its muzzle. The horse's struggles were witnessed by many, but for some time the confusion was such that all efforts to get at the bulldog were unavailing. A young woman to whom the latter belonged eventually managed to grasp the collar, but it was only after the animal had been stunned with a heavy piece of wood that its jaws could be pried apart and the horse released.—London Mail.

### Corn for Silage.

Corn for silage should be plowed only one way. The corn should be drilled in the row and thinned to one stalk to the foot. A small-sized stalk and ear is much more preferable for silage than the large stalk and ear that usually results where the corn is cultivated for feed.

### Milkweed Poison Sheep.

If sheep are poisoned by milkweeds, and the evidence seems to be fairly conclusive that they are, it is only when there is little else to eat. Sheep do not eat milkweeds under normal conditions.

### Joys of Hospitality.

"A motor car is a source of great pleasure, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "But it has certain disadvantages. You don't want to ride by yourself, and when you take out a party of friends they have arguments among themselves about how fast we shall travel and where we shall go. There is only one thing they agree about, and that is, if the machine breaks down, it's a good joke on me."

## SPRAY OUTFIT HELPS

Equipment Necessary Depends on Work to Be Done.

General Purpose Pump Should Be Made of Brass to Prevent Corroding by Copper Sulphate Used in Bordeaux Mixture.

(By H. GARMAN.) The kind of a spraying outfit to get depends entirely on the kind of spraying to be done and the extent of the work proposed. If one has a few rose bushes or tomato plants about a dwelling, or even a few small fruit trees, he can get along with a small hand pump known as a bucket pump. With a little extra hose and a pole, or a bamboo rod, with which to elevate the nozzle, it is possible to spray trees



Manner of Spraying With Knapsack Sprayer.

eight or more feet in height with such an outfit. Grape vines can be sprayed very well with a bucket pump, provided there are not many of them. If there are many vines to spray a knapsack sprayer may be best. This is a very convenient outfit for spraying tobacco, potatoes and other low-growing plants, which from the manner of their cultivation, it is not practicable to go among with a team and wagon.

For extensive spraying, it is well to secure a strong pump attached to a barrel or tank that can be hauled about in a cart or wagon. Hand pumps so attached are used for small orchards and other plants grown in a moderate way, but power pumps are necessary for extensive spraying and for that required by tall trees.

A man engaged in fruit growing or potato growing, as a business, ought to have a power sprayer of some sort, either operated by the wheel of the vehicle carrying the outfit, as in the compressed-air sprayers, or by a gasoline motor.

A general purpose spray pump should be made of brass so that it will not be corroded by the copper sulphate used in bordeaux mixture. Nozzles, too, should be made of brass and ought to be constructed so that they can be quickly cleaned of solid particles that may lodge in the outlet. The pump will last longer and give better service if washed out with clear water whenever done using them.

Hose should be of the best. For trees it is well to have a sufficient length so that the nozzle can be elevated on the end of a pole among the branches. The precise length will depend upon the size of the trees. For orchard work a length of 10 to 15 feet will serve when the pump is operated from a wagon bed. For shade trees of large size it may be necessary to have 50 feet or more. The hose ought always to be detached, drained and hung up in a cool place after using. A cellar is as good a place as any that is commonly available.

## \$150,000 PAID FOR HORSE

Government of Argentina Buys Craganour, Which Was Disqualified in Recent English Derby.

The sum of \$150,000 was paid recently by the government of Argentina for the horse Craganour, which was first past the winning post in the recent derby race, but was disqualified for bumping. Only on four occasions has the price paid for Craganour, which is to be used for breeding purposes in Argentina, been exceeded in the amount paid for a race horse. These were Ormonde, which was sold for \$156,250 to an American sportsman; Cylle, which went to an English sportsman for \$157,500; Diamond Jubilee, sold to an Argentine breeder for \$157,500, and Flying Fox, which holds the record for price and was sold to a French sportsman for \$196,875.

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### Places for Drinking Vessels.

Drinking vessels placed in the henhouses should be put on a shelf that is raised at least six inches from the ground, or the fowls will scratch a lot of dirt into the water.

Tuberculosis Among Hogs.

Tuberculosis affects hogs. During 1912 the government inspectors condemned about one million carcasses and parts of carcasses for this disease.

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Costs no more than the tank-wagon kind—saves MONEY—saves WORK—saves eyes

# Breckinridge County Fair

## Hardinsburg, Ky., August 19, 20 and 21, 1913

Three big days of amusements, profit and pleasure. A clean, moral, agricultural exhibit. Something to suit the taste of everybody. Don't miss seeing the exhibit from the State Experiment Station. This will be instructive to everyone who sees it.

Our premium list this year justifies the statement, that at Hardinsburg you will see the finest collection of stock of any county fair in the State.

### LOUIS GERTSON, World's Most Famous Aviator

Will make two flights each day of the fair. This alone will be worth the price of admission. Special rates on the railroad each day. Trains stop at the fair grounds.

### J. M. SKILLMAN, Secretary.

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EDITORS

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

As Huerta's "friend at Court," Ambassador Wilson is not much.

It is astonishing how few of the young ladies on the rear seats of motorcycles fall off.

If the Administration has no use for intervention plans, it might loan them to Gov. Sulzer.

New Russia refuses to participate in the Panama Exposition. We may yet have to invite some of our poor relations.

The Senate might venture to work eight hours a day on the tariff measures, without violating the Union rules.

What with Mulhall, Lamar and the Mexican problem, the machinery of tariff making seems full of monkey wrenches.

The woman's suffrage movement seems to have captured about all of them except Ben Tillman, Tom Heflin and the Apostle Paul.

Gov. Dunne, of Illinois, is shaking the plum tree for the Democrats, but the tree at Washington still refuses to "give down."

Fighting the banana trust by imposing a duty on the fruit for consumers to pay, strikes us as a tariff reform of a queer variety.

Gov. Sulzer, of New York, and ex-Gov. Patterson, of Tennessee, can't call the year 1913 a very lucky one, and it may yet go back on President Wilson.

A submission of the new tariff measure to a direct vote to the people is proposed. The Democrats, however, will hardly agree to such a proposition in view of the vote last November. At that time the country voted for a protective tariff by a majority of 1,300,000.

#### THE SULZER CASE.

One of the strangest political incidents in the history of this country is the attempted impeachment of Governor Sulzer, of New York, by members of his own party in the legislature, and his defense by Republican members of that body. It is evident that Tammany Hall seeks the downfall of the Governor, who was never a strong favorite with the Tiger, and that certain faults of the Governor have been fallen upon to bring this about. His main sin against Tammany was his strenuous efforts to pass a fair primary law and for this he is commended by decent men of all parties, and gives him the sympathy of the Republic-

ans and Progressives in the Empire hood, unwept, unhonored, unsung, if it were otherwise.

It may be possible that the Governor deserves impeachment for the suffering frankly isn't fair. We ought, as professedly a Christian society, to order it otherwise; to accept the splendid challenge of Eugene V. Debs, who took into his home an erring sister rejected of them. In view of this fact it is somewhat amusing to the rest of the country to think of Tammany Hall struggling to rid the State of New York of an "unworthy" Governor.

A few days ago Gov. Sulzer gave an emphatic denial to the charge which had been seemingly proven against him of diverting campaign funds to his own use, and making a false statement of his expense items to the Secretary of State. But now comes the strange sequel to the story, when the Governor's wife steps forward with a statement that she and not the Governor had spent the campaign funds for speculative purposes, and that without the knowledge of her husband. Just here we pause to point out what a beautiful argument this is in favor of woman suffrage. How many times has it been claimed that woman would purify politics? And here we have the wife of a Governor admitting that in politics she was not only corrupt, but that she has brought about the downfall of her innocent husband. As we see it at present our sympathies are all with the Governor and we hope he will win out against his enemies, whose role as guardian of official purity is unique and interesting.

The Underwood law will place American wheat in strong competition with the wheat of the entire world. By taking away its present Protection and requiring it to be sold alongside the free wheat of other large producing areas, the wheat farmer is certain to feel the effect.

And it is the same with live stock. If cattle are not protected by a sufficient duty, as at present, there may be a chance for the price of meat to be lowered somewhat, but much of this lowered cost is certain to strike at the pocket of the farmer.

Farmers and live stock men who depend on sheep raising are certain to feel the effect of a lowering of the wool Protective duty, and raw wool being placed on the free list, no matter who may profit by reduced cost in wool clothing.

The large area of sugar beet farming is certain to feel the effect of bringing this industry into competition with the entire world, through the removal of the Tariff. And thus this beet farmer, who has made many sections of value, will be injured, and probably put out of business.

Kansas is an agricultural state. The great number of its people are farmers, and all of the others have to depend, little or much, on the prosperity of the farm. The new Tariff law is certain not to be of benefit to the farmer, as a producer at least, and not to any great extent as a consumer of the things the Democrats hope to make cheaper.—Hutchinson (Kan.) News.

He hurried an officer to the place where the writer said she intended to jump from a high bridge, but too late. A moment before the officer arrived, a young girl had climbed to the railing and dived overboard. Her body was not recovered. Her name is unknown.

Yes, alas, "men get off easy." That man, for instance. Well known he may be, but not for the treachery which sent this poor girl into the sheltering depths. Perhaps well known for his gifts to charity, for his attendance at church, for his prominence in the activities of business. Perhaps well known as a husband and father. He had amused himself for a time with a pretty human toy, had feigned the arts of a lover to satiate a selfish passion, and then, boy-like, tired of the pastime, had thrown her aside. She lies somewhere in the river's sweep, cold and stark; but he goes on his way untroubled. Verily, the girl must suffer.

And it pains us to say that it has always been so and that we very much fear it will be so to the end.

For woman, the matrix of the race, the one in whose soft body, close to whose warm heart, all the children of the race must find their way into the world, lies by nature's fiat under this special condition, that for that unique function, with its tremendous import to the future, she must guard jealously her honor, her fitness for motherhood.

"Men get off easy," yes, because happily the percentage of women who can be cheapened, even deceived,

Men would go down down to swift racial ruin, uncheered by offspring,

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# SLIPPER SALE

While our stock of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Slippers was greatly reduced during our recent sale, we want to reduce it still more, so for the next ten days we will give you the following low prices.

## Extra Special

1 lot of Ladies' regular \$3.50 Slippers in Tan, Gun Metal and Patent, most all sizes on narrow last, your choice while they last	89c
Our white new Buck Oxfords, regular price \$3.00	\$2.39
Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Tan Oxfords	\$2.39
Ladies' \$2.50 Tan, Gun Metal or Patent	\$1.98
Ladies' \$2.00 Kid Slippers	\$1.39
Men's Tan and Gun Metal, \$3.50 quality	\$2.79
Our \$4.00 Men's guaranteed Patent Oxfords	\$3.29
Children's Slippers	39c, 79c, \$1.19 and \$1.59

There are several months yet that you can wear the above goods. Remember you are getting them at reduced prices, also that IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

**FAIR & CO.**  
THE FAIR DEALERS

## Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

### M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Mr. Shelby Stevens is in Louisville visiting relatives.

Mrs. M. A. Faught is the guest of relatives in Owensboro.

Mr. McHenry Holbrook is spending a few days in Louisville.

Mr. U. S. Faught, of Centertown, was in Hartford Monday.

Mr. J. C. Her and Mr. W. S. Tinsley were in Louisville this week.

Miss Cornelius Wortham, of Louisville, is the guest of Miss Mattie Duke.

Miss Susie Ray White, of Owensboro, is the guest of Miss Anna Riley.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Pendleton returned Thursday morning from Oklahoma.

Mrs. Rowan Holbrook and daughter, Miss Mariam, left Thursday for Owensboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cooper have returned from several day's visit in Louisville.

Miss Alice Foster left Saturday for Owensboro to visit her mother, Mrs. L. B. Foster.

Miss J. H. Miles, of Paradise, was a pleasant caller at this office Monday afternoon.

Miss Anna Riley has returned home from an extended visit to relatives in Owensboro.

Attorney A. E. Lee Zimmerman returned Monday from a business trip to Indianapolis.

Mr. Z. Wayne Griffin, who has been dangerously ill for many weeks, continues to improve.

Master Fred Sandifer, of route 3, Marion, is visiting relatives in Owensboro this week.

Mr. E. G. Barruss was in Louisville this week.

Mrs. J. H. Misckie, of Evansville, is visiting her son, Mr. H. E. Misckie and family.

Miss Luke Grundy, of Greenville, is spending a few days with Miss Katie Pendleton.

Miss Gertrude Schlemmer has returned from an extended visit with relatives at Cannington, Ind.

Dr. S. J. Wedding, who has been confined to his residence for the past several days, is improving.

Mr. W. G. Bennett, route 3, Hartford will leave today for a few weeks sojourn at Dawson Springs.

Mrs. Matt Rowe, of Fort Smith, Ark., is the guest of her niece, Miss Mary Rowe on Union street.

Mrs. M. W. Barnard and daughter have returned from a visit with friends at South Carrollton, Ky.

Prof. and Mrs. A. E. Ellis left Wednesday for Sturgis, where they will be the guests of their brother.

Mr. E. P. Moore and son John, have returned from Narrows, where they spent a few days visiting friends.

Prof. A. P. Taylor and family, of Owensboro, are visiting Mrs. Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Render.

Just opened a new lot of Percals and Ginghams—just the thing for school dresses.

CARSON & CO.

Mr. S. L. Fulkerson, of Rockport, was a pleasant caller at this office Monday and renewed his faith in The Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Moore and children returned Saturday afternoon from a month's sojourn at Chautauqua, New York.

Dr. Wilson, Osteopath, is at the Commercial Hotel at Hartford every Tuesday and Friday from 12 o'clock noon until 7 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Henry Hoover, who is employed at the oil wells on the Carter and Snell farms, was a pleasant caller at this office Wednesday.

Misses Mary and Elizabeth King, who have been the guests of Miss Louise Phipps, returned to their home in Henderson Wednesday.

Mr. Alvin Rowe, of Centertown, who lives near Washington schoolhouse, came very near losing his life Tuesday afternoon, while helping to dig a water well. The well had reached a depth of 25 feet, when Young Newcome started to climb to counteract their influence.

A young son of Mr. Will Newcome, who lives near Washington schoolhouse, came very near losing his life Tuesday afternoon, while helping to dig a water well. The well had reached a depth of 25 feet, when Young Newcome started to climb to counteract their influence.

We are receiving daily New Fall Goods. Will open this week new Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children for Sunday and for school wear.

CARSON & CO.

Miss Mary Anderson, of Louisville, who has been visiting Miss Mariam Holbrook and other friends here for several days, returned to her home Monday.

At the Madisonville fair held recently, Mr. Alvin Rowe showed his fine horses, and out of six rings entered he won six blue ribbons and one red ribbon.

Messrs. R. W. Tinsley and Allison Barnett spent Saturday and Sunday in Louisville. The former also visited friends in Lexington before returning home.

Mr. J. W. Mosely, of Beaver Dam, has purchased the John Daniel blacksmith business in Hartland, and has taken charge. He will move his family here in a few days.

I am ready to insure your horses, jacks, mules and cattle against death from any cause.

E. E. BIRKHEAD,  
52tf. Agt. Ky. Live Stock Ins. Co.

I am ready to insure your horses, jacks, mules and cattle against death from any cause.

E. E. BIRKHEAD,  
52tf. Agt. Ky. Live Stock Ins. Co.

The Ohio County teachers' institute will convene in Hartford Monday morning and will be in session until Friday afternoon. Prof. Green, of Bowling Green, is the instructor.

WANTED—Reliable, energetic man to sell Lubricating oils, greases and paints in Ohio and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission.

DOAN OIL & PAINT CO.,  
51st. Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. J. M. Lane, of Washington, Pa., who spent several months here last winter in the oil business and who also has several fine leases in the local oil field, was here this week.

Misses Nettie Orr, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Elizabeth Tyron, Toledo, Ohio; Elizabeth Lott, Wooster, Ohio, and Portia Clark, Ashland, Ohio, are the guests of Miss Mary Elizabeth Felix, on Walnut Street.

Miss Gladys Duke, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Ramey E. Duke and wife, will leave next week for Louisville, to resume her position with the Cumberland Telephone Co., as bookkeeper.

Attorney Otto C. Martin attended the Grayson county fair at Leitchfield this week. He was accompanied home by his wife and little daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Martin's mother for several weeks.

The Ohio County Baptist Association is in annual session this week and the meeting was held at West Providence church, between Centertown and Rockport. Quite a number from Hartford attended the meeting.

In the "Shower of Gold" subscription contest held by the Owensboro Messenger which closed last week, Miss Martha Rachel Flemister, of Fordsville, was the winner of the capital prize, of \$500 in gold. She also won three other prizes of \$25. each in gold, and also a special prize of a phonet.

Elsewhere in this issue of The Republican will be found an article, telling how good roads are made by the citizens of Arkansas, at a very small cost. Every person in Ohio county should be interested in good roads for this county, and this article should be of some help in getting our roads in better shape.

Dan Hines, colored, who broke into the chicken house of Mr. J. Ney Foster several days ago, was tried before Judge C. M. Crowe of the Hartford police court, a few days since on the charge of housebreaking and was held over to the October grand jury. Being unable to give bond he was taken back to jail.

I have placed an order for the third car of Arab since June 23, 1913. If you are in need of Arab, you had better order now, as I can't keep it in stock. Will likely be out before another car arrives. Special prices by the ton for cash. Don't get Arab confused with other alfalfa feeds. Arab contains no screenings or any worthless material. Sold by T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

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out on a ladder, and had reached about seven or eight feet from the bottom, when he was overcome by fumes from dynamite, which had been used in blasting, and he fell back, striking on his head and shoulders. Mr. Henry Travis, who was working at the top of the well, immediately went down, and succeeded in carrying the unconscious body of the young man to the surface. It is considered almost a miracle that he could have accomplished this task as the boy weighed about 140 pounds. He was soon resuscitated, and at the last accounts was considered out of danger, although considerably bruised about the head and shoulders.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-

tution.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a judgement and assessment rendered in Ohio County Court in an action of C. R. Rhoads, et al., on motion for Public Ditch 1 will on the 1st day of September, 1913, at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., offer for sale to the highest and best bidder the following described tract or parcel of land bounded as follows:

By the lands of J. P. Rhoads, James Miller heirs, W. C. White and S. P. Whitley; containing 40 acres, 35 of which will be benefited by the establishment of said ditch, and which land was assessed at \$490, credited by \$280, with 6 per cent on balance.

Said property is levied upon and offered for sale as the property of the heirs of Cecil McElroy.

T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

### Almost Lost His Life.

S. A. Stid, of Mason, Mich., will never forget his terrible exposure to a merciless storm. "It gave me a dreadful cold," he writes, "that caused severe pains in my chest, so it was hard for me to breathe. A neighbor gave me several doses of Dr. King's New Discovery which brought great relief. The doctor said I was on the verge of pneumonia, but to continue with the Discovery. I did so and two bottles completely cured me." Use only this quick, safe, reliable medicine for coughs, colds, or any throat or lung trouble. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

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By the lands of S. L. Phillips, Wm. Greer and Henry Loyd; containing 47 acres, 42 of which was adjudged to be benefited by the establishment of said ditch, and which land was assessed at \$336.00, credited by \$252, with 6 per cent penalty on balance.

Said property is levied upon and offered for sale as the property of the heirs of Frank Coleman, deceased.

T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

### Plan to Fight Suffrage.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 4.—The organization of a Catholic women's league that proposes to counteract the tendencies of the women's movement, including their demand for the use of the ballot, marked to-day's session of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein, which is holding its convention here. Branches of the league will be formed in all parts of the country, it was said by Mrs. Joseph Frey, the honorary president.

"The feminist movement," said Mrs. Frey, "is being promoted by women whose views are decidedly pagan. If their demands were to be realized the Christian family cause to exist."

"While the Catholic Church has made no pronouncement on the matter of woman suffrage, the Catholic philosophy of life is opposed to it. However, we are not centering our activities in opposition to woman suffrage, but rather in a plan for the future. The present unrest has resulted in the disfranchisement of women in several states. These women would exert an evil influence by means of ballot if a conservative body of women was not in the field."

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## THOUSANDS AID IN GOOD ROAD PLAN

Residents of Arkansas and Oklahoma Adopt Novel One Day Method.

Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 11.—Building roads under a one-day plan is the novel method that is being successfully used in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Up to date more than fifty miles of modern highway has been built in various sections by this method and the work has just begun.

Citizens residing along an almost impassable route connecting Morriston and Martinville took first prize last Thursday, when between sunrise and sunset they constructed twenty-three miles of beautiful highway. More than 1,500 persons participated. The workers were divided into squads of 200 and were scattered along the route. Each worked under a superintendent, and a committee of three expert road builders inspected every mile of the work after it was completed.

The road was built after only two weeks had been spent in organizing the forces. Each night the residents along the route were rounded up at school houses, country stores and residences, and were given a preliminary education in good roads building. On the day set for the actual work there was a rush to commence operations. More than 400 teams were donated free of charge by farmers and others. The county permitted the use of its good roads machinery and paid wages of engineers and firemen amounting to less than \$25.00.

The road builders found plenty of ideal material in out-of-the-way places on near-by farms, so there was no expense in this respect. All other expenses, which amounted to less than \$25, was borne by citizens and the result is that the county constructed twenty-three miles of fine road for less than \$50.

## PESTS OF SHADE TREE

Proper Protection is Problem of Much Importance.

Sudden Losses Are Frequently Caused by Overwhelming Attacks of Leaf-Eating Insects—Keep Pests in Subjection.

(By S. A. FORBES.)

The protection of the shade trees and ornamental shrubs of our city parks against insects has been for several years a problem of increasing importance. Many of the most desirable trees and shrubs are liable to show destruction by obscure insect pests little understood, if at all, by those immediately concerned.

Trees which have grown for years becoming more attractive, more valuable and more highly valued year by year, begin to weaken and decay, and



A Trap for the Elm Leaf-Beetle, Made of Strawboard and Smeared With Tanglefoot.

The owner does not know why. This is often due to borers or the scale insects or beetles, the presence of which has not been detected or suspected, but which injuries might have been prevented if the facts had been known in time. More sudden losses are caused by overwhelming attacks of leaf-eating insects, which, although conspicuous, are not dealt with because proper measures of procedure are not known.

But, of late years, a great work has been accomplished along this line through proper experiments and observations. Careful examinations are being made of the affected trees and shrubs and the life history of the insects causing the injuries is being studied deeply. This is in order that authorities in control of parks, boulevards and streets, have

owners of and other private premises may become posted on the habits and characteristics of the pests, and know how to combat them.

Take, for instance, the elm tree. The spraying of large elms is, of course, a difficult and expensive operation, and the canker-worms, which cause great injury to these trees, are more susceptible to arsenical poisons than many other insects. A cheap and efficient method of protecting the tree in the preparation of adhesive preparations, for trapping the insects which creep up or down the trunk of the tree.

When the elm caterpillars are full grown they leave the tree to pupate in the earth, and the female moth, emerging, being wholly without wings, can only reach the tree to lay her eggs by climbing up the trunk. If this is evaded at the proper time by a sticky band impregnated by hop or bay young, worms just emerging from the egg, the tree is virtually secure against canker-worm injury.

The sticky substance may be applied directly to the bark as a deterrent against the attack of borers, or may be used on bands of paper, tin, or strawboard. For the elm leaf-beetle a trough shaped band, the inside of which is smeared with the



Trap for Elm Leaf-Beetle, Made of Tin—Lower Edge Should Be Secured About the Tree and Grevillea Filled in to Prevent Larvae Passing Through.

sticky material, entraps great numbers of the descending larvae. Used in connection with spraying arsenate of lead on the leaves, it affords a very satisfactory means of keeping the elm pests in subjection.

Use for Cull Potatoes.

When potatoes come in, use the small ones that are of the size of marbles for the hens and chicks. Cook them and throw them into the poultry yard, and no preparation will be necessary, as the chicks can easily pick them to pieces. It is economical to use potatoes in this manner, those that are usually unusable can be converted into eggs and assist in adding to the meat from the farm.

Cowpeas in Corn.

Every farmer should consider the sowing of cowpeas in his corn. The cowpeas, besides enriching the soil with nitrogen, will furnish good winter pasture, and if the corn is cut for silage the cowpeas will help balance the ration. About the best way to sow the cowpeas is to drill them in between the rows of the corn at the last cultivation of same.

## GOAT'S MILK IS EXCELLENT

Nothing Better for Children, as it is Almost Entirely Free From Dreaded Tuberculosis.

The common milk goat can be kept by the families who cannot afford to keep a cow and as the milk of the goat is highly nutritious it is an excellent substitute for the cow's milk. For children there is nothing better and it is a well-known fact that it is almost entirely free from tuberculosis.

But, answering a question of a correspondent as to whether it is profitable to keep common goats on the farm for the milking purposes, we should say that as a general rule it is.

Goats require the proper feed just the same as other animals if they are expected to give large quantities of milk and unless one lives near a large city where goat's milk can be sold to hospitals and rich private patients of physicians, it cannot be disposed of to good advantage.

Common goats are cheap to begin with; they cost little if a small flock is kept on a large farm, as they can pick up a pretty fair living by browsing on the place.

On the other hand, the odor from the bucks is intolerable to most people. Goats are difficult to confine within bounds as they will climb fences of almost any height, and their favorite resting place is the top of the barn roof. Altogether we should say that the common milk goat is entirely out of place on the average farm. Used to supply milk, for special purposes or by people who are unable to keep a cow, they are more or less valuable.

## USEFUL AS HAY RACK LIFTER

Arkansas Farmer Has Automatic Unloader for Heavy Wagon Bodies—How It Is Constructed.

I have an automatic unloader for heavy hay racks and other wagon bodies that any one can operate who knows how to drive a team, writes F. Hathaway of Fort Smith, Ark., in the

Enclosed is a sketch of the hay rack lifter. It is a simple affair. The frame is made of 2 by 4s. The posts A are 4 by 4s set firmly into the ground. The two posts should be set about 6½ feet apart crosswise.

The length and height of the frames depend upon the racks used. B is the lifting braces, which must be well made and securely bolted to the posts, yet not so tight as to hinder them from moving freely in the loading or unloading of rack. The pieces C are 2 by 6s bolted to the lifting braces. At their forward ends two short pieces of 2 by 4 (E) are bolted that strike against the rack as it is being driven between the frames, thus bringing up the lifting frames and raising the rack off the wagon.

Two crosspieces of 2 by 4s (D) are bolted lengthwise to the post to give the frames rigidity. Two hooks (F) are bolted at the forward end of D to stop the forward movement of the lifting frame. These are placed a little past the center so as to lock the frame while up. Two pawls notched at one end are bolted underneath the rack frame with the notched ends against the rear bolster of the wagon. This prevents the rack slipping back as it rises from the wagon.

Silage Too Bulky for Swine.

Swine raisers are advised against feeding young swine extensively on silage, in a recent bulletin from the Iowa station. It is too fibrous and low in digestible nutrients to prove satisfactory for growing and feathering swine.

The hog has a digestive apparatus suited largely to concentrated feeds. Old sows will eat some silage; however, if fed to them it should constitute only a small portion of their ration.

## Shallow Garden Cultivating.

Continue to cultivate all the vegetables in the garden frequently and shallow. This is especially true of the tomatoes. They cannot be expected to continue to bear fruit if this essential is not properly taken care of. Frequent cultivation in addition to the prolongation of the bearing period of the tomato tends to lessen the damage due to the blossom end rot of this fruit. Keep this good work going by all means.

## Giving Hogs a Bath.

Kansas Agricultural College says: Few things retard the growth of a hog so much as lice. Years of experience have shown that the best remedy for destroying the lice and fleas is dipping in chemical solutions. Dipping also keeps the skin of the animal in a healthy condition and thereby aids growth. Because of cheapness in first cost and lasting qualities, most dipping vats are now built of concrete.

## VALE THE TURKEY TROT

HORSE TROT AND FISH WALK NOW IN FAVOR.

Washington Society and Earnest Seekers After Latest Approved Novelty Are Putting Themselves Through Both Paces.

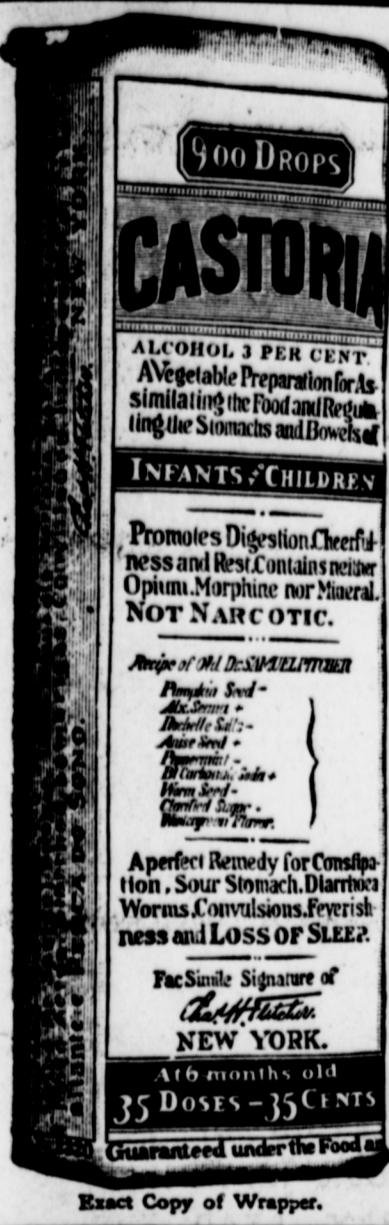
Vale the turkey trot and the tango. Society is a weary of these much discussed dances and, having lost favor, the trot and the tango are on the road to the realm of the forgotten.

The "horse trot" and the still newer "fish walk" are the prime favorites of the present moment and earnest seekers after the latest approved novelty are but

ting themselves through both paces. Both dances originated in Washington, the horse trot more than a year ago and the fish walk within the last few months.

From Washington the horse trot was carried in several of its exemplifications to Newport and Bar Harbor, and there it was a great favorite in a small circle last summer. The fish walk is known at present only to that little circle which with its friends from all parts of the country frequent the Playhouse on "dancing nights."

Some of the skilful proponents of the horse trot and the fish walk are Miss Julia Meyer and her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. C. Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Dorothy Williams, Miss Catherine Anderson of Cincinnati, a niece of Mrs. William Howard Taft; Miss Margaret Perin, the Misses Jeanette and Desha Allen, the Misses Margaret, Jessie and Eleanor Wilson, Miss Helen Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibbs, Viscount de Sibour, the counsellor-at-law of the German embassy, and Mr. of Haniel von Hamhausen, the Mme. attaché of the German military Mrs. Herwarth, Countess of the German embassy, Miss Gladys Hinckley, Miss Gyzcka, Miss Gandy of the German embassy staff; Miss Frances Lippitt, Miss Agnes Bennett, Miss Eudora Cloer, Miss Ethel Noyes, Miss Ramona Lefevre, Miss Lascelle MacCleary, Mr. George M. 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## "BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND"

These Words Apply to Pastor  
Russell and Others, He Says.

Ministers Have Deceived the People  
Respecting the Bible Teachings—But  
They Were Themselves Deceived,  
Hence Not Wilfully Guilty—The  
Duty of the Hour Is to Undeceive the  
Public and to Remove the Slander  
From God's Character—Courage Necessary—Otherwise Many Will Fall  
Into the Ditch of Unbelief—The Educated  
Are There Already.



## FLAGS IN WASHINGTON

BANNERS OF ALL NATIONS TO BE  
SEEN THERE.

At Legations of Civilized Nations, and  
Perhaps Some Others—Distinguished  
Persons Always Coming and Going.

The people of Washington probably  
are better acquainted with the flags of  
nations than are dwellers in any  
other American city. The legations  
of all civilized nations are here, and then perhaps  
some others. Distinguished persons or  
personages are always coming and going in the capital of  
the United States and courtesy calls  
for the display of many different  
flags. The leading hotels keep flags  
of all nations and they make frequent  
display of flags representative of nations  
that were, before their absorption  
or extinction.

The Pastor said: How stupidly  
blind we have all been respecting our  
Father's words! We have believed  
human traditions, and neglected the  
Scriptures, until the Church as a  
whole has become thoroughly puzzled  
respecting everything religious. All  
are out of the way of Truth, lost in  
the fog of human superstition and error,  
misled, as St. Paul foretold, by  
"doctrines of demons."—1 Timothy 4:1.

The duty of the hour is to get back  
into harmony with God, and to obtain  
true light upon His Word. As  
the Master predicted, the whole world  
has been intoxicated with the false  
doctrines which Satan gradually introduced  
during the Dark Ages.—Rev. 17:2.

Like drunken people, said the Pastor,  
we confused good and bad. In one  
breath, we told of the Love of God.  
In another, we painted this God of  
Love as deliberately arranging, before  
creating humanity, that billions should  
be born in sin, misshapen in iniquity;  
and that after a few short years full  
of trouble the vast majority should be  
turned over to fire-proof demons, to be  
tortured throughout eternity.

### Satan's Great Success.

Pastor Russell reminded his hearers  
that the Master styled Satan the father  
of lies. Satan's first great lie  
misled and murdered our first parents  
by inducing Mother Eve to disbelieve  
God's words, "In the day that thou  
eatest thereof, thou shall surely die." Satan  
contradicted the Almighty, saying,  
"Ye shall not surely die"—cannot  
die, ye are immortal.

Satan has impressed this falsehood  
upon the whole world. While in ful-  
fillment of God's word people die, Satan  
has brought in the deceptive theory  
that they have merely gone elsewhere  
to live.

Thus, contrary to all Scripture, man-  
kind have come to believe that at  
death the saintly go to Heaven, and  
all others go either to Hell or Purgatory.  
The plain, common-sense state-  
ment of the Bible is ignored—that all,  
good and bad, old and young, go to  
Sheol, Hades, the tomb. Thus the Bi-  
ble teaching that Jesus' redemptive  
work assures all a resurrection from the  
dead is made void by Satan's lie.

### Immortality in Christ.

The Pastor then demonstrated con-  
clusively from Scripture that immor-  
tality is a hope, not a possession. Man  
was not created immortal; but the life  
given him was conditional upon his  
obedience to his Creator's commands.  
This is indicated by God's threat that  
disobedience would bring death—ces-  
sation of life. St. Paul's argument is  
that positive assurance of everlasting  
light was not given until Christ  
"brought immortality and life to light  
through the Gospel."—2 Timothy 1:10.

Immortality is a quality of life thus  
far possessed by Jehovah God and by  
His Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. The  
hope of the Church is to attain the  
promised "glory, honor and immor-  
tality" in the First Resurrection. The  
hope for the non-elect world is that of  
everlasting life, the same as that given  
to the angels—to all of mankind  
who will, during the Millennial Age,  
come into harmony with the Messianic  
Kingdom. Those who, after fullest op-  
portunity for recovery from sin and  
death conditions, will not render obedi-  
ence to the Divine arrangement, will  
be everlasting destroyed.

This Bible presentation of the matter—  
that God's proposition is life or  
death—we are beginning to see is most  
reasonable, most logical, said Pastor  
Russell. Furthermore, His proposition  
is that when His Plan shall have been  
completed, none shall have life who  
will not have it in perfection. He de-  
sires not mental, moral and physical  
degenerates in His Kingdom.

As a result of the permission of sin  
and death, God's Wisdom, Justice,  
Love and Power will be more clearly  
seen by both angels and men. Until  
we realized the Absolute Justice of  
God in allowing our race to go down  
into death and in sending His Son to  
die for us, giving the redemption-price  
of Adam's sin, we could not see the  
depths of Divine Wisdom and Love.

The resurrection will be a stupen-  
dous expression of Divine Power. Re-  
surrection involves no absurdities, as  
Scripturally seen. The Bible proposes  
for both Church and world a resur-  
rection of the soul, the being. But to  
each class, as St. Paul declares, "God  
gives a body as it hath pleased Him."

## Housework Drudgery!

Housework is drudgery for the weak woman. She brushes, dusts and scrubs, or  
is on her feet all day attending to the many details of the household, her back aching, her temples throbbing, nerves quivering under the stress of pain, possibly dizzy feelings. Sometimes rest in bed is not refreshing, because the poor tired nerves do not permit of refreshing sleep. The real need of weak, nervous women is satisfied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and as Mrs. Briggs and others testify:

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## SILVER IS STORED UP

SERVICES CAME FROM BATTLE-SHIPS NOW RETIRED.

Disposal of Sets a Big Problem for Officials of Navy Department—Each Year Lengthens List of Retired Vessels.

A problem that is confronting the officials of the navy department is the proper disposition of the valuable presentation silver services that have been taken from the old vessels of the navy as they have been ordered out of commission. As each year lengthens the list of retired vessels, the amount of treasure that the government finds on its hands increases steadily, and there is now stored away thousands of dollars of this silver for which no use has been devised.

Practically every battleship in the United States navy carries its silver set presented by the citizens or the legislature of the state for which it was named. These sets range in value from \$5,000 to \$25,000 and contain anywhere from 100 to 200 pieces. Many of the ships of smaller class, such as the monitors and torpedo destroyers, which have been named for cities or individuals, also have their complementary silver sets and the total value of all such silver ware in the navy is known to be more than a half million dollars.

As long as the ship is in commission while presentation set is carried in a glass case in the officers' mess, where it is kept under lock and key by the captain. Only on rare occasions do the plates and silvered pieces deck the dining table, and form an elaborate setting for the banquets of state.

Only in one way has the government found an outlet for all the silverware on its storage books. In many cases, when a new ship is constructed what bears the same name as did a predecessor, the old presentation set is placed on the new vessel and a new lease on life is given it in more modern surroundings. One or two of the newest ships of the navy are carrying old sets of this kind.

One plan that has been indicated for the disposition of these unused sets is that they should be placed on exhibition in one of the national museums. So far, the navy department has taken no action on this plan. Only the silverware presented to the old battleship *Massachusetts*, that was taken from the mud of Havana harbor and carefully cleaned and scoured, has been placed on view. It forms one of the interesting exhibits of the vessel in the war, state and navy building in Washington.

Most valuable of all the services that are being carried by the ships of the navy is that of the battleship *Pennsylvania*. This service was purchased with an appropriation by the Pennsylvania state legislature, and presented by the governor. It cost \$25,000 and consists of 250 pieces, including candlesticks, candelabras and many knicknacks. The Louisiana carriers as a service that cost the citizens of that state \$15,000; the school children and residents of Utah presented the vessel of that a \$10,000 set of silver that includes a centerpiece costing \$900, two candelabras costing \$970 and four candlesticks costing \$270; while the Georgia, the Delaware, the Mississippi and a number of other battleships have services of equal value.

The battleship Indiana, for which the people of Indiana, through the legislature, purchased an expensive silver service, is now held on the reserve list, and will within the next few years be replaced by a new and more modern engine of war. Some months ago there was talk of using the battleship for cargo purposes, but the idea was abandoned, for the time being at least. For a long time the Indiana has been lying at the navy yard at Philadelphia, though she is at this time being made ready for service again.

### Increase for Indians.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has signed an order, which becomes effective July 1, providing that all Indian funds on deposit to the credit of superintendents of the various agencies that hitherto have not drawn interest shall be placed upon an interest-bearing basis at the same rate that prevails in the localities where the money is deposited.

It is estimated that these accounts approximate \$1,000,000, and the order of Secretary Lane will increase the income of the individual Indians \$30.00 per year on a basis of three percent per annum. The order is based upon an investigation conducted by James L. Benton, supervisor of Indian funds, and has been recommended by Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs F. H. Abbott.

### Strange Indian Names.

New and strange Indian names continually are being added to the government pay rolls. The treasury department recently sent warrants drawn to the order of the following allottees of lands in the west: Mary Full Stomach, John Brings Home the Baby, George Circle Foot, Kettle Woman, Susan Howling Horse, She Paints Her Shoes, Helen Crows, Like Water and Edward Useful Heart.

Indian nomenclature has full play on this pay roll, the most interesting of the files of the government.

## GRASS GROWING IN STREET

Looked at From Distance Thoroughfare Presents Picture of Gray and Green.

A grass-grown street is a rarity in Washington, but there is one, and that close upon the wholesale food distributing part of the city. There may be other streets of this character in the capital, but they must be in the far outlying parts of the great town, unless there be grass growing between the rock paving of some of the hill streets of Georgetown from Water street north to M street, where the grade is too heavy for general vehicle traffic and in some cases too heavy for traffic at all.

But that street or the part of the street which verdure claims is B street west between 12th and 11th. This broad street leads along the north face of the agricultural and Smithsonian grounds. From 12th to 10th streets the broad way passes between the rich, grassy grounds of the Smithsonian Institution and the bare plaza, whitened with oyster shells, that is called the haymarket, but where countrymen sell from their wagons many other things than hay. The north half of B street is paved with pale, yellowish, vitrified brick and the south half is roughly paved with gneiss rock, not blocks, but large, irregular pieces of stone laid something after the fashion of cobble or rubble. It is hard and sound pavement, but very uneven to persons who have the habit of thinking in terms of asphalt. It is in the interstices of this rock that the grass grows, one is almost inclined to say luxuriantly grows. Certainly it rankly grows.

The line of big and graceful elms that stand along the north line of the Smithsonian grounds stretch their sweeping branches over the tall iron fence that bounds the park, over the brick sidewalk and out over the rock-paved street. No farmers' wagons occupy that side of B street, though they do back against the north curb. That is the reason the grass is growing on the south side. Looked at from a little distance that side of the street presents a picture of gray and green that has become unusual in Washington.

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Secretary of State William J. Bryan has been more successful with the American hen than he has with the dove of peace.

While trying to get the dove of peace to fly to Japan he received an order from Uruguay for six hundred "laying American hens." Uruguay would improve the native stock by bringing about a cross on the American fowl.

The hens, the state department announced today, are on the way. They will be delivered to the Uruguayan experimental poultry stations. Alfonso Burke, an American, has been appointed chief poult for Uruguay.

Secretary Bryan thinks that he will ultimately plant the dove in Japan.

### Steuben Sword Lost.

Futile efforts have been made by the joint congressional committee on printing to locate the gold-hilted sword which was presented to Maj. Gen. Baron Steuben by the United States on April 15, 1784. The committee wishes to incorporate the history of the weapon in a pamphlet which will shortly be issued, dealing with the unveiling of the statue to the baron in Lafayette park.

Records show that at his death the baron bequeathed the sword, one of rare value and beauty, to his aide, Col. Benjamin Walker, who in turn left it to his daughter. Miss Walker married an officer in the French army, and is supposed to have taken the blade to France, where all trace of it has been lost.

Indian nomenclature has full play on this pay roll, the most interesting of the files of the government.

## TREAT POTATOES FOR SCAB

Corrosive Sublimate Solution and Bordeaux Mixture Applied to Seed Gave Excellent Results.

At a German experiment station, experiments with potato scab have been carried on for two years.

Corrosive sublimate solution of 0.05 per cent, and Bordeaux mixture of two per cent, both applied to the seed potatoes for 1½ hours, gave excellent and about equal results in the prevention of scab, as was also the case with Bordeaux mixture of two per cent, applied to two lots for three and fourteen hours, respectively, and with two lots treated with four kg. per acre (356 pounds per acre) of sulphur mixed with the soil, one lot having been also thoroughly rubbed with sulphur before planting. A peat mold dressing of 35 cm. depth appeared to give some protection against the development of scab, while a sand dressing of the same depth afforded none. On both the plots treated with soil dressing the next year's crops were found to be healthy.

## KILL OUT CANADA THISTLES

Most Practical Way of Getting Rid of Patch is to Cut Off All Leaves Below Surface.

In response to a query as to the best way of getting rid of a patch of Canada thistles the Wallace's Farmer makes the following reply:

Anything which keeps Canada thistle leaves from getting to the sunlight for two or three months during the growing season will give them a severe set-back, and in some cases kill them. Putting a heavy coating of straw on the patch has in some cases proved successful, but in other cases the straw has become disarranged and the thistles have grown up



Canada Thistle.

through it. Really, the most practical way of getting rid of a small patch of Canada thistles is to go over it every week and cut off all leaves below the surface of the ground. If a conscientious job of this is done for the summer, the thistles will not bother much the next year, although it is best to keep an eye open for them and cut them off regularly. A careful job must be done, for if the leaves are allowed to grow very long in the sun, enough energy will be stored up in the roots to hold the pest over for a considerable length of time.

## TO KILL TENT CATERPILLARS

Single Spray of Arsenate of Lead When Insects Are Observed Would Stop Depredations.

If a grower is spraying his fruit trees faithfully with arsenate of lead from tent caterpillars, or the tents may be crushed with the gloved hand, when they can be reached, at a time when the caterpillars are inside; or burned by a torch on the end of a pole, twisted out of their place by means of a wire brush, attached to the end of a long pole. These remedies are effective only when the caterpillars are in their tents, early in the morning, or in stormy wet weather. A single spray of arsenate of lead, when caterpillars are observed, would probably stop their depredations.

The forest tent caterpillars can be destroyed when they collect in bunches on the trunks of trees. Prune off and destroy the twigs holding the eggs.

### Breeding Draft Horses.

The breeding of heavy draft horses is one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming. Few farmers realize the importance of size in a draft horse, when put on the market, either in public or private sale. A horse that weighs less than 1,500 pounds is not considered a draft horse, in any of the horse markets of the country, yet the mares kept on the ordinary farms are usually lighter than that. This accounts for the small, scrubby lot of horses that are constantly being put on the market at a loss to the breeder.

### Care of Swine.

Two things which should be avoided do not sleep in cold weather are, first, do not let them sleep in or upon heating manure, because they become warm and then rush into the cold air, frequently contracting colds, coughs or severe pulmonary diseases that are sometimes fatal; second, bed them well in dry quarters where there is no draft of air blowing across them.

## Agricultural Extension.

Calves raised upon skimmed milk can develop into first class dairy cows. On hundreds of farms, skimmed milk constitutes the main portion of the feed of the young calf and such calves make as good cows as those receiving whole milk.

It costs a great deal less to raise a calf on skimmed milk than on whole milk. By this plan the cream can be sold and made into butter and the proceeds added to the farm income.

Calves do well on skimmed milk whether skimmed by hand or with a cream separator, but skimmed milk from the separator has the advantage of being fresh and warm and sweet when fed. Where as many as three or four cows are milked regularly, a separator will prove a paying proposition. It saves a great deal of time and labor in setting the milk away for the cream to rise and in cleaning milk vessels.

Feeding skimmed milk develops a large stomach in the calf. This is exceedingly desirable because, after a big meal, the most valuable point in a cow is a large capacious paunch in which she may store her feed. Every great milk cow without exception has a large barrel.

The calf may be allowed to remain with its mother for five or six days, at which time the milk is usually fit to be saved. It should then be taken away from the cow and if possible out of her sight and hearing.

During the first week after removal from its mother, it should receive about nine pounds of milk day, divided into two or three feeds, preferably into three. After this, skimmed milk begins gradually to replace the whole milk so that by the time the calf is three weeks old it is getting skimmed milk only, the quantity varying from 12 to 18 pounds a day according to the size and thinness of the calf. A teaspoonful of blood flour added to each feed of skimmed milk adds to its feeding value and prevents scours. The skimmed milk should always be fed warm, 98 to 100 degrees or blood heat being about right.

The bucket from which the calf is fed should be washed and scalded after each feeding. The use of filthy slop buckets and unclean and sour milk will surely result in unthrifty calves and in a great deal of trouble with scours.

Within three or four weeks the calf will begin to eat bran and shell corn, and will nibble at hay. A small amount of these materials should therefore be provided. Good clean clover or alfalfa hay gives the best results. Care should be taken not to give too much grain. A safe rule is to give a little less than the calf will clean up.

At the age of ten to twelve weeks, if a good pasture is available, the calf will be able to get a living from grass. When this is the case the skimmed milk may be withdrawn. Care should be taken at this time to avoid stunting the calf and enough grain should be given to keep it in a thrifty growing condition, but not fat.

Teaching the calf to drink out of a bucket requires a little patience. Gently back the calf into a corner of the stall, stand astride the youngster, wet the fingers in the milk and let the calf get a taste of the milk. Then gently lower the hand into the pail, the calf meanwhile sucking the fingers. Allow it to continue sucking the hand and it will meanwhile be sucking or drinking the milk. Then gently remove the hand and the calf will continue to drink the milk. Sometimes it is necessary to allow the calf to go 24 hours without food before it will allow itself to be fed from the bucket.

Teaching the calf to eat grain may be accomplished by dabbing a little bran on the nose after it has finished drinking its milk. In licking this off it will learn to eat the feed, a small quantity of which should be placed before it. It will learn to eat hay without any special encouragement.

W. D. NICHOLLS,  
Assistant Prof. Dairying.

## Activities of Women

There are over 616,000 women dressmakers in England.

Of the 160,000 teachers in Germany only 29,000 are women.

Women in Cleveland are being asked to join an anti-Mormon crusade.

Girl cormakers in the Detroit foundries earn from \$1.50 and \$2.00 a day.

Geraldine Farrar, the opera singer, earned \$85,000 during the past season.

Mayor Rushlight, of Portland, Ore., has named a woman as his private secretary.

In the United States there are 2,192 women journalists and 7,335 women clergymen.

All but one off the women who ran for office at the recent election in Colorado were elected.

During the past year there were 282,196 marriages, 372,267 births and 486,967 deaths in England.

Seventy-four women in Kansas are



RESOLVED  
WE ARE UP WITH THE  
TIMES. WE WILL GIVE  
YOU A RECEPTION AS  
WARM AS THIS WARM  
WEATHER. BUT OUR  
GOOD VALUES WILL  
MAKE YOU HAPPY AND  
COMFORTABLE. SO  
WILL OUR HATS

DON'T WEAR "JUST ANY OLD THING" ON YOUR HEAD, BECAUSE YOUR HEAD IS THE FIRST THING PEOPLE SEE WHEN YOU MEET THEM; BUT COME IN AND LET US TOP YOU OFF WITH ONE OF OUR NIFTY NEW LIDS. COME EARLY--LEAD THE FASHION--DON'T FOLLOW IT. WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING AT THE HAT, YOU WILL SEE EVERYTHING ELSE YOU NEED FOR YOURSELF AND THE WHOLE FAMILY.

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holding public office to which the votes of men elected them.

The highest average salary paid women teachers is in California, where they receive \$918 a year.

In England there are more women workers in proportion to population than in any other country in the world.

Of a total population of over a million and a half in Philadelphia, there are over 150,000 women employed.

Women spend 90 per cent of ten billion dollars annually in the United States for food, clothing and shelter.

It is figured that the average woman spends 242 days gazing into the mirror between the ages of 16 and 27.

The City Commissioners of Topeka, Kan., will soon appoint two women as members of the police force in that city.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA